

Coast as an ornamental, but much less commonly than garden hybrids derived from it. This population was reported as *Prunus serrulata* Lindl. of China (syn. *Cerasus serrulata* (Lindl.) Loudon) in Hrusa et al. (loc. cit.). *Prunus speciosa* has leaf teeth with glandular tips and glandular-serrate sepals, while *P. serrulata* has leaf teeth without glands and entire sepal margins. *Prunus speciosa* is also known as an escape in Orange Co., North Carolina (*Weakley s.n.* NCU).

*Significance.* First report as an escape from cultivation in California.

*PRUNUS* × *YEDOENSIS* Matsum. (ROSACEAE).—San Francisco Co., city of San Francisco, adventive tree 4 m tall, Golden Gate Park, elev. 75 m, 22 Mar 2007, *Zika* 22931 (NY, UC, UWEC, WTU).

*Previous knowledge.* *Prunus* × *yedoensis*, yoshino cherry, is traditionally considered to be a hybrid between *P. subhirtella* Miq. and *P. speciosa* derived and grown in Japan in the 1800's (Rehder, Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs Hardy in North America, MacMillan Co., New York, 1927), and the protologue suggests the type was cultivated (Japan: in hortis Tokyoensibus ample culta). Recently classified at the rank of species, with no mention of hybridity or parentage, by Ohba (in Iwatsuki et al., eds., Flora of Japan, Volume IIb, Kodansha Ltd., Tokyo, 2001) and also by Chaoluan and Bartholomew (Flora of China 9:404–420. 2003). Those authors treat it in the genus *Cerasus*, as *C. yedoensis* (Matsum.) A. N. Vassiljeva, but we prefer to treat *Cerasus* as a subgenus of *Prunus* (Jacobson and Zika, *Madroño* 54:74–85. 2007). *Prunus* × *yedoensis* is a commonly planted ornamental in North America. Chaoluan and Bartholomew (loc. cit.) say it is native to Japan and Korea (Cheju Island), but do not provide supporting details, and possibly they are referring to naturalized plants spread from cultivation. Garden plants produce viable seed, and yoshino cherry has been collected escaped from cultivation in Washington.

*Significance.* First report as an escape from cultivation in California.

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#### CALIFORNIA

*JUNCUS FALCATUS* E. MEY. SUBSP. *SITCHENSIS* (BUCHENAU) HULTÉN (JUNCACEAE).—Del Norte Co., near lagoon, Crescent City, 1899, *W. R. Dudley s.n.* (DS); Humboldt Co., 0.5 mi SW of Samoa; 16 Jun 1936, *H. S. Yates* 5654 (RSA, UC); wet places near the shore, Stone Lagoon, 3 Aug 1924, *J. P. Tracy* & *H. E. Parks* 6746 (UC); Big Lagoon, 18 Oct 1925, *J. P. Tracy* 7290 (UC); low flats in sand dunes, ocean beach at N end of Humboldt Bay, 13 Oct 1930, *J. P. Tracy* 9218 (UC); sand dunes, Samoa Peninsula, 7 Aug 1965, *R. F. Thorne* 35223 & *P. Everett* (BM, CAS, RSA).

*Previous knowledge.* Mapped in Alaska, British Columbia and Oregon by Brooks (*Juncus* subg. *Graminifolii*, in Flora of North America 22: 228. 2000). Kirschner et al. (*Juncus* subg. *Juncus* sect. *Graminifolii*, in Species Plantarum: Flora of the World 7:49–50. 2002) cited specimens as far south as Coos Co., Oregon, while

noting reports from Asia or Japan refer to the related Asian species *J. prominens* (Buchenau) Miyabe & Kudô. All *Juncus falcatus* records in California were assigned to subsp. *falcatus* (as var. *falcatus*) by Swab (*Juncus*, pp. 1157–1165, in J. C. Hickman (ed.), The Jepson Manual, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA. 1993). *Juncus falcatus* subsp. *falcatus* is native to Australia as well as California, where it is restricted to the south coast (SCo) and central coast (CCo) geographic subdivisions. California plants can be divided into two subspecies using the following key.

- 1a. Inner tepals (petals) blunt or hooded, usually less than 4.5 mm long; anthers less than 1.7 mm long; fruit apex notched, conspicuous and roughly equaling the tepals, often globose to broadly elliptic; NCo . . . . . subsp. *sitchensis*
- 1b. Inner tepals acuminate, usually more than 5 mm long; anthers usually more than 1.7 mm long; fruit apex usually acute to truncate, inconspicuous and much shorter than the tepals, usually elliptic to oblong; CCo, SCo. . . . . subsp. *falcatus*

*Significance.* First report for California. The plants are variable in size, and usually sort well into the two subspecies, but a few central California specimens show some transitions, and the rank of subspecies seems more appropriate than species for the two taxa. The relationship of Californian and Australian representatives deserves investigation; southern hemisphere specimens are traditionally called subsp. *falcatus* but may more closely approach subsp. *sitchensis* in some morphological characters.

*JUNCUS INTERIOR* WIEGAND (JUNCACEAE).—San Bernardino Co., granitic sand, Fourth of July Canyon, W New York Mountains, 1845 m, 4 Jun 1973, *J. Henrickson* 10551 (RSA); same canyon, 1829 m, 30 Aug 1973, *J. Henrickson* 12703 (RSA).

*Previous knowledge.* Interior rush was mapped from Ohio west to Saskatchewan, Wyoming and New Mexico by Brooks (*Juncus* subg. *Poiphylli*, in Flora of North America 22:228. 2000). Kirschner et al. (*Juncus* subg. *Agathyron* sect. *Steirochloa*, in Species Plantarum: Flora of the World 8:17–57. 2002) expanded the range west to include Utah and Arizona. Kartesz (Synthesis of the North American Flora, Version 2.0, CD Rom. 2003) shows herbarium records as far west as Mohave Co., Arizona, adjacent to San Bernardino Co., California.

*Juncus interior* often has a pinkish base to the rather tall stems, but otherwise closely resembles *J. tenuis* Willd., which has shorter stems only rarely pinkish instead of green at the base. *Juncus tenuis* is a common species on damp disturbed ground on the Pacific Coast. The two can be distinguished by the following key.

- 1a. Auricles of early season shoots acuminate (rarely acute), uniformly pale or translucent, 1–8 mm long; stem with 0–1 strong longitudinal ridges visible on one side; bracteoles subtending flowers acute to blunt. . . . . *J. tenuis*
- 1b. Auricles of early season shoots rounded (rarely acute), usually opaque and with the marginal (outer) half thinner textured than the basal (inner) portion, 0.2–0.6 mm long in CA collections; stem with 4–6 strong longitudinal ridges visible on one side; bracteoles subtending flowers acuminate, usually aristate. . . . . *J. interior*

*Significance.* First report for California, and the species should be sought in additional washes in desert mountains within the eastern Mojave Desert of California.

*JUNCUS NEVADENSIS* S. WATS. VAR. *INVENTUS* (L. F. HEND.) C. L. HITCHC. (JUNCACEAE).—Humboldt Co., frequent, boggy places, Big Lagoon, 6 m, 18 Oct 1925, *J. P. Tracy* 7293 (UC).

*Previous knowledge.* Nevada rush is a variable species, and authors disagree on its taxonomy. Following Hitchcock and Cronquist (Flora of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA, 1973), the 2008 Oregon Plant Atlas (available at: <http://oregonflora.org/atlas.php>) and Kartesz (loc. cit.) map var. *inventus* as an Oregon endemic along every county of the Pacific Coast, from Clatsop Co. south to Curry Co. Kirschner et al. (*Juncus* subg. *Juncus* sect. *Ozophyllum*, in *Species Plantarum: Flora of the World* 7:151–270. 2002) followed Clemants (*Juncus* subg. *Septati*, in *Flora of North America* 22:240–255. 2000) and did not recognize any varieties of *J. nevadensis*. I agree with Cronquist (Juncaceae, in *Intermountain Flora: Vascular Plants of the Intermountain West* 6: 47–64. 1977) that the plants of the interior are not readily divided into geographic and morphological varieties, but more study is needed of the patterns of variation. However, the plants of coastal sand dunes are disjunct, with much more regularly and strongly flattened leaves, compared to the slightly flattened to tubular leaves of inland populations. Coastal seeds tend to be ovate and slightly plumper than the usually elliptic seeds from the interior. The number of heads and tepal color seem to fluctuate without correlation. The best discriminator is the stamen, noted in the following key.

- 1a. Anthers usually much longer than the filaments, inland and montane . . . . . var. *nevadensis*  
 1b. Anthers shorter than to equaling the filaments, coastal . . . . . var. *inventus*

*Significance.* First report for California, and to be sought in interdunal swales along the northern coast. Plants of the Willamette Valley in northern Oregon need study, and may represent another distinct population. Some plants with very fine foliage from the Sierra Nevada approach *J. mertensianus* Bong., and may prove to be separable.

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#### COLORADO

*CAREX CONOIDEA* WILLDENOW (CYPERACEAE).—Jefferson Co., Meyer Ranch Park, Jefferson County Open Space, along US Hwy 285, about 0.8 km (0.5 mi) east of Aspen Park and 25.7 km (16 mi) west of Denver, 2403 m (7885 ft), 7.5' Conifer quad, UTM NAD83 Zone 13S <sup>04</sup>76683E <sup>43</sup>77372N; 29 June 2008, *Steve Popovich* 8508, with *Pamela F. Smith*, *Anton A. Reznicek*, *Loraine Yeatts*, and *Leo Bruederle* (MICH, KHD, COLO, CS, RM). Approximately 50 plants in wet sedge meadow along south side of South Turkey Creek, with *Carex brevior*, *C. microptera*, *C. buxbaumii*,

*Juncus mertensianus*, *Equisetum arvense*, *Cirsium canadensis*, *Deschampsia caespitosa*, *Hierochloa hirta*, *Phleum pratense*, *Iris missouriensis*, *Crucocallis chamissoi*, *Allium geyeri*, *Bistorta bistortoides*, and *Neolepia campestris*.

*Previous knowledge.* Distributed throughout much of northeastern North America, from Manitoba south to central Missouri and east to northwestern North Carolina and Newfoundland. Uncommon, with the exception of New England; occupies open meadows, wet prairies, and shores of lakes, ponds, and rivers. Reported from one site in New Mexico (J. D. Coop 2003, *The New Mexico Botanist* 25:7) and another in Arizona, where it is presumed to have been introduced, but not naturalized (R. F. C. Naczi 1992, *Systematics of Carex* Section *Griseae* (Cyperaceae), Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.; R. F. C. Naczi and C. T. Bryson 2002, in *Flora of North America* Editorial Committee, *Flora of North America North of Mexico*, vol. 23. Oxford University Press, New York, NY).

Similar taxa in the region (Wyoming, Colorado) include *Carex crawei* and *C. blanda*, from which *C. conoidea* is differentiated on the basis of its impressed nerves (most visible in living material). In addition, *C. crawei* is colonial from long-creeping rhizomes and has lower pistillate scales awnless or, occasionally, with a ±smooth awn; pistillate spike bracts shorter than to ±equaling staminate spike; and peduncles of the pistillate spikes mostly smooth. *Carex conoidea* is caespitose, forming small clumps from short rhizomes, and has lower pistillate scales with a conspicuous scabrous awn; longer pistillate spike bracts, usually exceeding the staminate spike; and peduncles of the pistillate spikes scabrous. *Carex blanda* differs from both species in having perigynium nerves ca. 25–30 (vs. ca. 12–25); perigynia cuneately or even concavely tapered to the base when dry (vs. rounded); apex of perigynium abruptly bent, the orifice pointing to the side (vs. nearly straight); and culms sharply trigonous to ±winged, soft and easily compressed (vs. firm and wiry, not easily compressed).

*Significance.* First documented occurrence of *C. conoidea* from Colorado. Eastern sites are over 1250 km distant. Meyer Ranch Park has had a long and varied history of land use, and this new occurrence adds complexity to the question of nativity for the New Mexico and Arizona sites.

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